FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1886

Amusements To-day, -Battles of Vicksburg. 7th av. and 55th st. tion Woods, S. L. Wild West. 2 and SP, M. Grand Opera House—Variety. 8 P. M. Madison Square Theatre—Prison Karl. 138 P. M. New Contral Fark Garden—Oneert. 8 P. M. Nible's Garden—The Streets of New York. 8 P. M. People's Theatre-Zitks. IP. M. Fanorama – Hadison av. and 19th st. Standard Thentro – A Tin Soldier, S.P. M. Star Theates—The Maid of Believille. S.P. M. Window Theatre—Tourists. S.P. M. Wallack's Theatre—The Crowing Ren. SP. M. 3d Avenue Thentee-The Shaughrann, &P. M.

Are Congressmen to Blame?

For the condition of the Mugwump pulse we rely chiefly upon the statements contained in the leading Mugwump journal, the Boston Herald. 'The Washington correspondent of that journal reports the progress of civil service reform as far from satisfac tory. There is no sympathy with the law in Congress; and its present spirit finds little or no support. If there were a sincere desire in Congress to see civil service reform carried out, "a measure would be at once introduced to require the whole Government service placed under civil service rules."

That may be true, but let us consult the writings of President CLEVELAND upon this subject. In that portion of his message last ember which deals particularly with the civil service nostrum, he said:

"I am inclined to think that there is no sentime more general in the minds of the people of our country than the conviction of the correctness of the principl upon which the law enforcing civil service reform is based. In its present condition the law regulates only a part of the subordinate public position

Mr. CLEVELAND here carefully avoided recommending such a general extension of the Civil Service law as the Herald refers to as the foundation of true reform. He re garded its present scope evidently of inestimable advantage, for, said he, "civil service reform came none too soon to check the progress of demoralization," but apparently he was satisfied with the law as it was. He could not have refrained from expressing his desire for a general application of the civil service principle from any unwillingness to overstep the restrictions which he had previously laid down for the Executive. We find in the same message recommendations upon other subjects. For instance, he advises Congress as to the proper treatment of the tariff, and he recommends in explicit terms the suspension of silver coinage. But upon the extension of the Civil Service law there was not a word. Are the civil service reformers in Congress to blame if they do not adopt a course which the President failed to recommend?

The truth is that, as we have repeatedly stated, there is need of a more definite explanation of Mr. CLEVELAND's attitude toward the civil service.

How to Celebrate.

We printed on Sunday last a letter from Private DALZELL which contained a plea of great earnestness for a celebration of the Fourth of July that should be without the usual "hideous noises," "sack races," "greased pigs" and poles, and "exhibitions of revelry and debauchery," which profane the national jubilee. A scholarly or dignified man would regard these amusements as fit for the "foolish and vicious" only, Mr. DALZELL thinks, and he begs "the best men and women In the land to reacue it from the rabble and direct it themselves." Mr. DALZELL represents the quietist school of celebrants.

In opposition to this view we have recaived a reply from a woman who intends to help her family celebrate the anniversary, of the great solemnity and importance of which she is deeply conscious, by having the ioillest and gayest holiday they can, and it shall also be noisy, and fizz and sputter. She details her preparations, and concludes thus: "I think the American people show their great love for the Father of their Country by throwing aside all business affairs on the Fourth, and devoting it to enjoy-ment; therefore I appeal to the mob and say, 'Keep sober; make it the glorious Fourth that it should be, an loy yourselves to the fullest extent, and let her rin!"

Certainly a sure way to express unalloyed satisfaction is to shout, or dance, or run, or howl, or do all together, as one likes best. A gay and festive Fourth denotes the greatest oction, on the part of those who celebrate it over the original day of which this niversary. Nor does such conduct is an a nem from appreciating its imporprevent due to them as citizens of the North continent. Of course there are to whom noise is hurtful, and they should always be considered; but, with proper deference paid to these, we should be rather inclined to approve the plan adopted ny our correspondent: that is, to "keep sober and let her rip."

The English People Met in Judgment. When THE SUN meets the eyes of the friends of Ireland this morning the great assize convoked by GLADSTONE will have begun, and by this evening judgment will have been pronounced by a large number of the supreme adjudicators. In seventy-four districts, or about a ninth of the whole body represented in the House of Commons, the voters will have met to try the cause of Irish Liberty, appellant, against the Amalgamated Coercion Company, respondent. What capectations should we build on the known composition of this section of the court, and to what extent may its decision be regarded as an index of the complete and ultimate deliverance? would be an evil omen for the enemies

Bot GLADSTONE and PARNELL should they lose ground in the boroughs which are first called upon to judge. Seven months ago the Tories obtained an immense advantage in these preliminary trials. Not only was their grasp unshaken on seats normally Conservative, but they upturned many a district which before had been supposed unal terably rooted in the Liberal faith. Their success in this initial struggle surprised themselves, and gave their party a momentum which, but for the determined stand made by the Liberals in Scotland and the desperate raily by the Raticals in English countles, must have proved irresistible.

The Tories are counting on repeating and even upon signally inflating their triumph of last year in these precursory elections. According to Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, who discusses the most solemn question gair put to English electors in the jargon of the race track, they expect to win hands down. They are jubilant over the accessions which the rupture of the GLADSTONE party brought to their numbers and their power. Remembering how much they did last year, they cannot see what force there is in England to balance such imposing gains as the vast pecuniary resources and hereditary influence of the Whig aristocracy, as the moral weight exerted by such timebonored Liberals as John BRIGHT and Gos-OHEN, as the unrivalled shrewdness and expertness of such wirepullers as CHAMBER-LAIN. So far as concerns three-fourths of the seats to be apportioned by to-day's elections, they look upon the people's verdict as I We submit, then, that if I to 7 was the ever-

registered beforehand, and upon the casting of the ballots as a mere formality.

Suppose that these high hopes should prove well founded, that the Tories should do quite as well or even a little better than they did a year ago. That need not dishearten the Home Rulers, for eight-ninths of the constituencies are still to vote on their appeal, and the threats of merciless coercion which the first sign of ascendancy may evoke from Tory exultation should only cause repulsion and disgust in the sober mass of the electorate. A fractional and prefatory victory, should the Conservatives and their confederates happen to win one today, might mean no more than their analo gous short-lived triumph last November. Then they started out with startling gains. Yet the final judgment, summed up in December, awarded to the Liberals an excess of more than eighty British seats. Should, on the other hand, the issue of to-day's work fall short of Tory expectations and we do not hesitate to record our conviction that it will-should the Conservatives, for all the recruits of whom they boast, see their predominance much shaken in the boroughs now disputed, then, indeed, Home Rulers will go forward with a light heart and vigorous propulsion to the vindication of their cause. But whatever may be the result of today's prelusive elections, the friends of Ireland will have the exact facts and the whole facts spread out before them in THE SUN and the meaning of those facts made patent in their relation to the past and their bearing on the future.

Facts About the Irish Vote in England. In the strange coalition formed against GLADSTONE and home rule there seems to have been a tacit understanding that the Whigs should furnish money, the Tories vituperation, and the Chamberlainites hypoc risy. But in the business of implanting conviction in the British voter, it was perceived that facts and figures also had a part to play, and accordingly the function of collecting encouraging statistics has been zealously discharged by the London Economist. The figures show, however, how decisive an influence must be exerted on the cho many British members of Parliament by the Irish electors, and we will point out how grossly even these figures fall to represent the real importance of the Irish factor in Great Britain.

Let us take, by way of illustration, three great boroughs which will poll to-day, and in which the Conservatives had by much the advantage in the election last November. These boroughs—Liverpool, Manchester, and Leeds—send to the House of Commons respectively nine, siz. and five members, or twenty in all. Now in Liverpool the number, not, be it remembered, o nen by parentage, association; and sympathy Irish, but of men actually born in Ireland, was at the date of the last census only thirty short of 71,000. The natives of Ireland, in other words, constituted nearly one-eighth of the whole population of the city. Turning next to the returns, we find that the Tories carried six divisions of Liverpool by majorities ranging from 800 to upward of 2,000. In the Exchange division the candidate of the Conservatives had a majority of but 19 over his two competitors, and in the Kirkdale district their nominee, under similar conditions, was but 551 votes ahead. Finally, the Home Rulers captured the Scotland division. Now, when we find that the whole vote cast in the nine districts was less than 55,000, and that the whole polling strength of the Irish was given to the successful Tory candidates except in two divisions where it was to some extent divided, we cannot doubt that the GLAD-STONE-PARNELL combination will gain the three divisions above specified by name: or that in three others, where the Tory majority was less than a thousand, the Irish electors should be able to muster votes enough to turn the scale. They would need less than five hundred in each of the last three divisions, if there were no Whig dissidents to counteract, and in Liverpool, as in Birmingham, there are few Whigs, the Brit-

In Manchester, where the Tories who had the support of every registered Irishman swept all but one of the six divisions, the total vote polled last November was under 48,000. Of native Irish there were in this borough at the date of the last census more than 25,000, and accepting for the moment the ill-founded assumption of the Economist that only a seventh could vote, we should have 3,700 electors born in Ireland. But the Tories only won the Southwest division by 567, the Northwest division by 723, and the East division by 824. Disregarding Whig seceders, who will be few and weak in Manchester, a change of but 1,110 votes, parcelled out among these three divisions would be needed to elect Gladstonian candidates. Passing to Leeds where last year the contest was sharp and close, we note that the total vote of the five divisions fell a little short of 42,000. The number of native Irish being, according to the census, 9,560, would give, if we follow the Economist, which makes no allowance for the sons of Irishmen, about 1,359 Irish electors. But the Tory and Irish vote combined only carried the Central division of Leeds by 314, the East division by 345, and the North division by 257. By a change of some 400 votes distributed in these three districts the Tories would have been beaten last November. How can they now withstand a change which even the Economist admits

vanced Liberal.

will displace about four times that number? We might push this analysis much further in the London metropolitan districts, or in such boroughs as Sheffield, Salford, Preston Oldham, Newton, St. Helens, Birkenhead, where Tories were returned by slight majorities, though they had all the Irish at their back. In all of these constituencies the census shows a considerable fraction of residents born in Ireland, as, for example, more than 180,000 in the divisions of the British metropolis alone. In Lancashire, outside of boroughs which return members of their own, there are 212,000; in Yorkshire,

exclusive of large urban districts, 56,000. But the Economist contends that only a seventh of the native Irish in England could have voted, because such was observed to be the ratio of the whole number registered at the last election to the total population of Great Britain. But it overlooks the fact that this ratio was so signally depressed owing to the large abstentions on the part of rural voters then permitted to vote for the first time-abstentions caused in a large measure by glaring imperfections in the arrangements for registration, which have since been rectified. The Irish voters could not have been affected by such obstructions, for they reside almost to a man in urban constituencies, and most of them possessed and used the franchise before the passage of the Reform act of 1885. The Economist also ignores a fact familiar to all observers of such emigration as is induced by pressure on the food supply, namely, that of English residents born in Ireland vyy much more than the normal proportion must be adult.

age ratio between voters and population, the two reasons we have named be at least as high as 1 to 5.

We touch, lastly, on the most egregious and fatal oversight of the Economist. It has built columns of argument on a premise so rickety as the assumption that the Irish vote in English boroughs consists almost exclusively of men born in Ireland. The truth is that the stream of emigration has been pouring across the British Channel ever since the famine years of 1846-47, and it was of huger volume thirty than it was ten years ago. It has fallen off so markedly of late years that there is a positive decline in the aggregate number of native Irishmen living in England. But the Economist forgets that for every English voter born in Ireland there are at least two and probably three or four sons of Irishmen who, though born in England, are the stanchest and most passionate defenders of their fathers' home. Not a man of these but will be found voting and working for GLADSTONE and PARNELL, and therefore it is that we believe the Irish Nationalist influence in Great Britain to have been misconceived. Instead of the estimate, 120,000, the Parnellites are more likely to control 300,000 ballots, or, in other words, about a fourteenth of the whole number cast last year.

Brother Talmage's Excursion.

Not long ago a young man of Brooklyn consulted us as to the propriety of his ask-ing a young woman of his acquaintance to accompany him on Brother TALMAGE'S excursion to the Thousand Islands. After having pointed out to our inquiring friend that such an invitation would be contrary to the usages of good society, we felt it to be our duty to warn him that so long a journey together would be pretty sure to involve the two in sentimental complications of a very serious character.

But it never occurred to us to caution the young man as to any dangers to his religious principles on an excursion of which Brother TALMAGE was to be the leader. We were thinking only of his susceptible heart, and assumed that the precepts of his pastor and the example of his pious companions would keep him from wrongdoing. Yet it seems that we were in error.

Brother Talmagn's excursion party, to the number of more than seven hundred, left Brooklyn on Saturday morning, and that night slent at the Thousand Islands. On Sunday morning they were all up betimes; but how did they pass the day of rest? In prayer and praise, in devout meditation and spiritual conversation? Not a bit of it.

Brother TALMAGE was to preach after dinner, and meantime they went in for fun! Every boat was hired, and the St. Lawrence was speedily white with sails. Mr. CHARLES M. STAFFORD, the practical manager of the great excursion, chartered the vacht R. P. Flower, and a jolly party of the Tabernacle pligrims were out in her for three or four hours, ending their merrymaking "by sending a load of big shot through the unprotected person of one unsophisticated coon.'

And early in the morning some of the folowers of Brother TALMAGE went a-fishing! Worse still, they sneaked out with bait and fishing tackle and guilty consciences. And among the number was Gen. RODNEY C. WARD, so famous in the church and the Sunday school! The General was not drowned, like the bad boy in the Sunday school book, whose evil example he followed, but a sinister report as to his fishing adventures on the Lord's day is telegraphed from the Thousand Islands. It is that the thirty-pound muskalloogs he brought back was never caught by him! What else could you expect of a Sunday school man who goes fishing on Sunday

When Brother TALMAGE'S sermon was over in the afternoon the jollity began anew. The roving spirit of the pilgrims was again made manifest, and in a very short time the vater was dotted with pretty little craft. Mrs. Burt, the genial Stafford's mother, chaperoned a yacht party of young ladies and gentlemen, who were inspired with the desire to sail, and, having started, to distinof the many fair pilgrims tempted the denizens of the fresh water deep with balt put on with great delicacy by Mr. CLARENCE FOOTE of the New York Nassau Bank." Other fishing parties went out, and this evening." so the report of the Sunday's doings goes on, "the big table in front of the notel is packed with fish." Even all this fun had not exhausted the TALMAGE saints, and in the evening "dozens of parties went out in illuminated steam launches, rowboats, and all available craft."

And this was the excursion party of which Brother TALMAGE was the leader! The case against him and his followers is the worse too, because now fast delivery trains carry the Sunday Sun so that it can be read even in Canada on the day of rest.

Poor Jones Should Keep Quiet.

That is our advice to the unfortunate George Jones, the irresponsible editor of the New York Times, who is now floundering and flopping about in an agony the like of which the present generation of men have never seen.

Keep quiet, JONES! The more you flounder, the more you flop, the worse off you are, and the more conspicuous is the predicament into which your uncontrollable habit of unnecessary lying has at last brought you.

It does your case no good to call Mr. RAN NEY a "born knave and an irredeemable coundrel." It does no good to fling hard names at the gentlemen whom you unnecessarily slandered a few months ago. No good to throw vile language at disinterested specators who are observing your contortions. Keep quiet, and let the thing blow over as soon as it can.

There is said to be somewhere in the western part of Minnesota -or is it in Manitoba? a private Retreat, or Asylum, where mendacity is treated as a disease, on scientific principles. We understand that it is an admirably conducted institution, and that surprising cures are sometimes effected in ap-

parently hopeless cases. Suppose you spend the summer there, JONES.

A great effort has for some time been going on in Chicago to break the will of the late Mr. STOREY, and to take the Chicago Times away from his widow, to whom he left it. In this affair the sympathies of THE SUN have been with the widow, and hence the chaps who are engaged in the other thing devote some of their spare moments to the other work of blackguarding THE SUN. Our friend of the Portland Emress should understand this little peculiarity, which is of no consequence any way. The scheme against Mrs. STOREY, however, is a more serious matter.

President CLEVELAND'S letter to Cardinal GIBBONS is a noteworthy document. It demonstrates the great change which has taken place in public sentiment since the days when every Presbyterian was bound to hate the Catholic Church and to denouace the Pope as Antichrist. Mr. CLEVELS on is evidently no longer the man he was in fis earlier and less philo-

ant view of Christianity to which he has atratio in the case of natives of Ireland having tained. In this country, thank Gop, we have the right to vote in England must for the no State religion, and the President not only has the right, but it may be his duty to mani fest his sympathy for the whole Christian body, as well to its oldest and most magnificent communion as to the simple, severe, and Calvin istle sect in which he was born and to which

> More than \$1,600 were added to THE SUN'S Home Rule fund yesterday, carrying the total amount contributed by our readers above \$14,500. How must the hearts and hands of the men who are in the thick of the fight be strengthened by this evidence of the sympathy felt for them in a distant hand, coming, as it does, on the very eve of the great battle at the polls. This is no ordinary act of charity, giving the sinews of war to a struggling nation. The long lists of the names of the givers which we print to-day, and have printed heretofore, form a roll of honor. These men and women, whether they give little or much, are performing an act that history will preserve. We thank them and we congratulate them.

There is yet time to extend the roll. The battle is only begun.

We print in another part of this paper the Hon. HENRY WATTERSON'S opinion of President CLEVELAND, and everybody will read it, of course. As usual with him, our powerful and nfluential Kentucky contemporary expresses himself with great distinctness even in Paris; but perhaps this is not surprising, since he enjoys the advantage of speaking French with extraordinary perfection.

Mr. WATTERSON says that the Administration at the present moment has not many friends: but he speaks without due consideration of the political influences exerted by the President's marriage. The truth is that Mrs. CLEVELANI has brought to her husband myriads of friends who were not his friends before. No former nuptial union was ever known to produce an effect so remarkable; and, judging from all present indications, it may also be lasting.

Very possibly when Col. Watterson comes to understand these facts he will revise his unfavorable opinion.

THE SUN seems to be the organ of Mrs. CLEVE-Not the organ, perhaps, but the sincere admirer, faithful reporter, and hearty well wisher

The Rhode Island people began to take their dose of prohibition vesterday, and if they like it that's the sort of thing they like. They will probably learn before long, however, that an absence of licensed saloons does not necessarily imply an absence of drunkenness.

In the hope of distracting attention from himself, Mr. George Jones publishes some funny lies of his own, and we here quote specimen:

continent and into Mexico in elegant private cars for nished by Mr. Jay Goven, and sometimes refreshes him

What has this to do with Mr. Jones's awful predicament in the telephone business? Bu never mind, Mr. Dana has never made a journey anywhere in a private car furnished by Mr. JAY GOULD, but he has once been or board of Mr. Gould's magnificent steam yacht, the Atalanta. He got his invitation through the Hon, WILLIAM DORSHEIMER and the Hon. JOSEPH PULITZER was one of the party, and a very pleasant party it was The afternoon was delightful, the excursion extended in the smooth waters of the bay as far as Sandy Hook, and the host was polite gentlemanly, and interesting, much more so in fact—candor compels us to say it—than Mr. Jones ever was known to be, even before the telephone committee, Republicans and Demo crats alike, had sat upon his poor old corpus.

That is the only time we ever saw the deck of JAY GOULD'S yacht, but if he will send us an invitation some fine day and get Dorsheime and Pulitzer again-not Jones-we shall be delighted to take another little trip. The bill for the relief of FITZ JOHN PORTER

has been signed by the President. A public act of justice long cruelly denied to a gallant sol dier is thus at length completed, but it is not probable that Black JACK will ever be recon ciled to it. The World publishes a cock-and-bull story

to the effect that Mr. Manning was not President CLEVELAND'S choice for the 1 partment, but was forced upon him by the masterful will of Mr. Tilden. The Presidential election of 1884 took place on a Tuesday, and on the Friday following

without any communication from Mr. TILDEN Mr. CLEVELAND offered the Treasury Depart ment to Mr. Manning. The unwillingness i the case was all on the side of Manning. He did not want the place, and was only moved take it by public and political considerations.

According to a picture in that excellent ashionable family journal, Harper's Bazar, th Prince of Walles sits in his library at Mariborough House with a Spitz dog on the rug near him. The Prince ought not to do this. As our esteemed contemporary, the Herald, has proved the Spitz is a very dangerous dog, and hydro phobia is a sure consequence. Mr. BENNETT ought to send word to the Prince.

Mr. CLEVELAND is always lucky. HAYES, the Fremont hen breeder, attacks the Presi dent's pension vetoes.

An Anarchist saloon keeper in Chicago avers that he has been so "persecuted" by the police that he has decided to return to his native Bavaria. If all his esteemed contempora-ries in the anarchy business would follow his example and boycott this country, the American people would try to get along without them,

THE HON. H. WATTERSON AND THE HON. G. CLEVELAND.

What the Brilliant Kentuckian to Reported as Saying of the New Yorker.

From the American Register, Paris, June 14, Mr. Cleveland is a well-meaning man, with poroughly honest purposes, and firmly convinced that the republic could be saved by working thirte-n hours out of twenty four; but he has had no training, and his

ntelligence is not of the first order. He has been especially unfortunate in the selection of his Cabinet. Three members of it he took from the senate, where they could be much more useful, and three others were obscure men who had no record and The result is that the Democratic party has been much

flyided, and that the Administration at the present noment has not many friends. Mr. Blaine, on the other hand, has a great person following still. The reserve which he has maintained and the quietness in which he has lived for some time have done him immense service, and undoubtedly if the nomination of candidates were to take place now, he would be chosen as the candidate of the Republicans.

Away with the Internal Revenue Taxes.

From the Doylestown Demo In his tariff scheme we hope Mr. Randall has had an eye to greater economy in the collect duties through the Custom Houses. It costs too and our machinery is too cumbersome. It can be sin lifted. He should also remember that the Democratic party is photged to a reduction of taxes; and why can't be, while he is about it, provide for the repeal of the in-ternal revenue laws, for which he has long been the advocate. We raise too much money and it leads to extravagance. We have no greater example of this than the twenty million fliver and Harbor bill which members are trying to push through. Let us have econom

His Bemseracy was Never Found Wanting

From the Plica Observer. There is no better or more popular Democra in the country than Samuel J. Randoll. You might as well think of expelling New York State from the Union as of banishing Mr. Randall from the Democracy, the man he was in fis earlier and less philosophic days, and we congratulate him most
cordially upon the increased sweetness and
light belonging to the broader and more tolersingle man did as much as he to elect Grover Heveland

BE MARRIED A CHILD.

illen Dorony Tells the Story of his Killing NEWPORT, July 1 .- Allen W. Dorsey, sonn-law of Benjamin J. Burton, who was murdered in his house early in October last, made a confession to-day. The story got outside of the jail this afternoon, but was received with some suspicion, because everybody thought that Dorsey would maintain his stolld indifference. He will begin a life sentence in the

State prison to-morrow morning. Sheriff Easton states that in order to guard against Dorsey's committing suicide they removed several things from his cell while he was at court last night. The principal article was a looking glass. This morning Dorsey

A LIFE PRISONER'S CONFESSION.

was at court last night. The principal article was a looking glass. This morning Dorsey missed this and sent for Mrs. Easton, the wife of the Sheriff. He asked her why she had removed it, and she made an evasive reply. "I suppose you thought that I should make away with myself," said he.
"Well, I will tell you the truth," he continued. I shail never do anything of the kind, II desired to, even now, it would be easy to smash the soap dish or strip my blanket and hang myself."

Dorsey then fold Mrs. Easton that he was guilty, and had suffered the tortures of the damned ever since his act. He told her that his real motive for the crime would never be known, for he would die before he would tell it. He then described how he had committed the deed, and declared that he was ready to abide the consequences of his act. He states that there was a certain influence which compelled him to perform the murder. He had taken the pistol from Burton's own drawer on the Friday previous to the tragedy, and intended to murder him that night. He went down into his room, but found he had not returned, and Dorsey then went back to his own room and told his wife that he had been down to fix her father, and wasn't able to do it because the old man was not in the house. Between Friday and Tuesday Dorsey did not speak to Burton, but this excited no surnies, because they were not on good terms, although living in the same house and so closely related.

On Monday night be told his wife and young

not on good terms, although living in the same house and so closely related,

On Monday night he told his wife and young sister-in-law that he was going to kill their father. Emily Button said to him: Don't you think you had better do it by darlight?"

and he assented, and deferred murdoring his father-in-law until next morning. He arose at 7 o'clock, affd patiently awaited Mr. Burton's return. Mr. Burton came into the house shortly before 10, and in ten minutes was dead, Dorsey fired first at the old man's head, and immediately felt his pulse, and finding that it was beating he fired a second shot into his heart. He had sent his wife to the neighbors. When she returned, he said, Mrs. Dorsey ran out into the street and shrieked that her father had killed himself.

Dorsey's confession being yery largely cor-Dorsay's confession being very largely cor-oborative of his wife's and his sister-in-law's roborative of his wife's and his sister-in-law's confession, all the prisoners will be taken to the State prison at Cranston to-morrow for life

THEY WISH TO SEE MR. VILAS.

The Postal Clerks Say They Have Important

Business with Illim. Indianapolis, July 1 .- The Brotherhood of Postal Clerks will assemble here to-morrow. It will send a committee to Mr. Vilas to demand that all clarks retired, from the service in the future be provided with a copy of the charges leading to their removal, together with the leading to their removal, together with the charges. In addition to this it will demand the reinstatement of cierks who have been removed on false charges of conspiracy. In the event of the Postmaster-General refusing to grant these demands, he will be asked to accept the resignations of the entire brother-hood. The organization is said to number about 1.000 men, the majority of whom are employed on Western railways.

Mr. Vilas will also be reminded of this special notice, issued by him on March 31, 1885;

Railway postal cirks who have become efficient and

Railway postal clerks who have become efficient and valuable men, against whom no just complaint of neg-lect, inattention or want of fidelity, hinnerly, or efficiency can be brought, need have no fears of being disturbed so long as they continue to render meritorious and faithful service.

Translation Extraordinary!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUN being the ultimate authority in literary matters, I wish to ask its views upon the following: The special correspondence from Swanses, Wales, to the Herald, giving an account of the festivities on ac ount of Patti's wedding says: "Local bards had racked

their brains in Patti's honor, as you will see from on extract, sing o the inspiring air of 'Hold the Fort This is the Welsh of the opening verse: Lianwer mynwes hen gantores

A chyd floeddiwn croesaw iddi Fanon hoff y gan. In English it rends thus:

Let the bonfires now appear
On the highest ground:
Let the harp of dear old Cambris
Flow its warbling sounds.

The uniqueness of this translation extraordinary is the fact that it contains not one word of the original! Pho following is a literal rendering of the Weish verse:

Let the breast of the matured singer He filled with musical fire; And let us unite in shouts of welcome To the beloved Queen of Song.

What I wish to know from The Sen is whether thi ethod of translating is in accord with some nev Yes, it is in accord with the canon of entire ignorance of the Weish language, combined ith a desire to enjoy among oth

uses the credit of knowledge. Black Jack's Branest.

From the Chicago News. Mr. William D. Eaton tells an amusing story bout Senator John A. Logan. It seems that some tim ago the Sonator foresaw that the tariff question was gressional consideration, and he very wisely determine to devote some time and study to it. Accordingly he sat down and addressed a note to the Librarian of Congres

Mr Dean Sporroup: Will you please send to my home whatever works on the tariff, protection, free trade, &c., which you may happen to have in the library? I will see that they are returned in a day or two, as soon as I have read them. Yours, John A. Logan. The next day, while Senator Logan was at lunch, up drove two express wagous loaded down with books of every size and description. One of the drivers handed

DEAR SENATOR: I send herewith two wagon loads of the books. Will send two more this afternoon. Will send the rest to-morrow if I can get to it, but our clerks are so busy just now with other work that I can't from les you for certain. Yours, Senstor Logan sent the books back again as fast as h ould.

Dangerone Tendencies. From the Philadelphia Record.

We are swinging very far from the original polity of our dovernment. We began by trusting the ndividual man to take care of himself, burdening him as little as possible with taxes and laws. Little by little we are getting away from our original theory. We are beginning to depend upon corporations to carry on a great variety of enterprises. Our schools are supported or substituted by the States. Prohibitionists demand that our appetites shall be regulated by law. Greenbackers want the Government to assume the function of making money, instead of merely colning it. The Knights of Labor have vast schemes of Government interference regulate wages and recast the statutes so as to do away with the natural operation of the law of supply and demand. Paternalism is rampant, with a thousand schemes by which men are to be educated, employed, o pensioned by the State. The progress of these centra ing tendencies must soon be arrested or great mischief will ensue. We are governed too much.

The Pretty Little Mrs. Cleveland Glexists From the Battimore American.

Mrs. Cleveland, while in the White House onservatory a few days ago, was very much please with a variety of gloxinia. This morning, while a breakfast, the President and his bride were surprised by the present from Gardener Pfiter of a purple, speckled threated glux seedling, which had just bloomed, and which, out of compliment to the mistress of the White House, had been named the Mrs. Cleveland gloxing After a critical examination of the new plant, Mrs Cleveland had it conveyed to the snuggery looking out o the west wing of the Executive Mansion, where the car niwaya see her pretty little mainesake.

Penny Wise and Pound Foolish.

We rather think that the President is right in vetoing these little pension bills, but after all they are pretty small compared with some other things which he etagoon. The country could forgive him for letting a few poor fellows get \$8 a month if he would bounce Garland

A New Ticket.

Cleveland and Holman is the latest and most

Sir Erestos Wiman.

TORONTO, July 1 .- A writer in the Globe warmly enlogizes Erastus Wiman, and snys that a man who has done so much to make though honored should not be unrecognized at honor. The writer blooks a unrecognized at frame. The writer this die a graceful not to offer Mr. Wiman the he

The Century for July is full of varied merit: gut we disclaim the two alleged portraits of Frank B tockton. They both do a crying injustice to one of the very cleverest interacy men of the day.

An Eleven-year-old Girl Entleed from he Friends and Wedded to a Woodchopper. NEWBURGH, July 1 .- Mrs. Isabella Green brought to Middletown last evening Mary E Johnson, who will be 12 years old this month, and who, she said, was daughter. She said the girl was abducted from her home in Sullivan county, and married to a woodchopper, 21 years old, named John Corwin. The girl last Christmas mitville, Sullivan county, and while there Irene Bell, a widow, and a relative of the child's father, induced her in April to run away from Bonestet's house. The child was secluded in an unfrequented place. On April 13 the Bell

woman with young Corwin and little Mary ap-

peared before Justice Evans at Burlingham

and they were married, the girl asserting that

she was 16 years old. Mrs. Green says that after hearing of the ars. Green says that after hearing of the illegal marriage of her daughter she went to Sullivan county to get her. She found Corwin and the child living together as man and wife at Mrs. Beil's house. This morning Mrs. Beil and her friends were in Middletown trying with the assistance of a lawyer to get the child away from her mother. The girl however, preferred to remain with her mother.

The child says that Mrs. Beil induced her to go to partles against Dr. Bonestet's wishes, Bonestet told her if she went out at night she would have to leave altogether. She did go out, and left the Dector's house and went to live with Widow Beil, where Corwin boarded. Corwin made love to her, and Mrs. Bell took a hand in the love making, too, and induced her to receive Corwin's attention. She told the child that after leaving Dr. Bonestet's her mother would kill her if she returned home. Belleving what Mrs. Bell told her, the child says sho preferred marriage to returning home, and accordingly went to Justice Evans's and was married to Corwin. They lived at Mrs. Bell's, the child carning her board by doing housework, and Corwin baying his from the proceeds of his labor as a woodclopper. She says Corwin has treated her kindly, but she wants the marriage annulled.

Corwin was arrested on papers prepared by Justice Powelson of Middletown, but Justice Evans discharged him before Mrs. Green could appear against him. illegal marriage of her daughter she went to

Senator Edmunds on the Civil Service.

appear against him.

WASHINGTON, July 1.-Senator Edmunds said to-lay, in explanation of his bill introduced yesterday relating to the Presidential appointing power, that the nthuence of the Executive over the Schate and Sena ors on account of the possession of vast natronage

tors, on account of the possession of vast patrenage, was so great that the President practically now had the power of appointment to all those offices which are not among the exceptions unued in the bul.

It think," said Mr. Edmunds, "that the Senate, in giving him the sole power of appointment of these officers is not giving up a runction that is now of any substantial practical value."

As to the other had not be bill, which fixes the tempre. As to the other had not be bill, which fixes the tempre and premoting the interests of a civil service in which and practically in the power of Executive patronage and premoting the interests of a civil service in which and present the bill, and presented his duty, and not the heach, regulated, and presented his duty, and not the heach, man of the President of the United States, holding his chical life at the pleasure of the President, would be also a great public advantage.

"The difficulty with the present Civil Service law," said Mr. Edmunds, "narrow as it is in its scope, and confined to only a small proportion of the number of officers of the United States, is the power of unlimited removal which exists in the President and heads of departments."

Taleves on a Large Scale. PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The heavy dafales lent Gillingham has sworn out warrants for the arrest both of Treasurer Wilson and Henry V. Lesley, the former Secretary and Treasurer, charging them with embezzlement. The Chief of detectives believes the embezzlement. The Chief of detectives believes the fugitives have gone to Canada, and that Wilson is without means. The largest holders of the stock of the company are the United States of Covernment and the States of Marylana, while the buds are owned by a little of Marylana, while the buds are owned by a little of Marylana while the buds are owned by a little of Marylana while the buds are some by a little of Marylana while the title of Marylana while the title of Marylana while the title of the title of

Gen. Shaler Before the Governor. .

ALBANY, July 1 .- Gov. Hill listened to argu ents to-day on the charges against Gen. Shaler a ments to-day on the charges against Gen. Shaler as President of the New York Reaith Board. Gen. Shaler was present, with Eithu Root as counsel. Assistant Corperation Counsel Scott represented the Mayor. Mr. Root held that the Mayor has no jurisdiction to remove Gen. Shaler. His points were: That the offence was alleged to have been committed while Shaler was a State officer, and that it had no connection with the Board of Health, and that the Mayor could not remove Gen. Shaler from the Board of Health for an offence committed in another official capacity. other oillerial capacity.

Gousseline Scott argued that Gen. Shaler by accepting
a brite had violated sections of the Act of Consolida-tion, which made him an unit, erson to be a member of
the Board of Health. The Mayor had found him guilty
and removed him.

Gov. Hill took the papers submitted and promised A Cadet Shouldn't Fight Out of Season. WASHINGTON, July 1 .- Senators Sabin, Gor intercede with the President in behalf of Cadet Johnson

of Minnesota, who was to have graduated at the West Point Military Academy last month, but was in the guard house at the time his class received their diplannas, under arrest and awaiting trial for assaulting at fellow ender. Sabin has been ill for three weeks or more, and it was the first time his has been out of his house. The is interested in the young man because he comes from Minnesota, while Gorham and Blackburn went with him at the request of some of Johnson's crass-nates whom they happen to know. But the Fresident was inexorable and declined to interfere with the dis-cipling of the Academy.

Through the Rapids in a Barrel.

BUFFALO, July 1 .- A test was made in the river at the foot of Hamburg street last evening of the cask in which C. D. Graham of Philadelphia intends to cask in which C. D. Graham of Philadelphia intends to attempt to ride through the Whirlpool rapids in a few weeks. A hag containing sixty pounds of sand was placed in the cask and Whilam Potts, who wants 125 pour very ter from a horizontal position. The cask was send and sent spinning over the water. At the end of fifteen minutes Potts was taken out. He expressed his shilly to go without fresh air in the cask for an hour. The arrangements for the attempt have not all been completed, but the date will probably be announced by Monday.

The President Longs for More Mountain Air. Washington, July 1.-It is said at the White Washington, July 1.—It is said at the White House that the resident has arranged to make a tour of the lakes this summer. He has a yet make no plane for the summer, but make no plane for the summer, but make the plane to the summer, but pass their vacation in the north mountains of New York. In reply to an invitation from the citizens of Woburn, Mass, to President Cleviciand, Secretary Dabid Lamont has written then that much as it would please the President Civitian, but does not now contemplate a trip to the East.

New Brunswick's Tax Rate.

New BRUNSWICK, July 1.-The work of the assessors for this city and Middlesex county presents remarkable exhibit. Notwithstanding the vast amoun of building in every part of the county during the past year, the massessments have failed off more than \$390,000. In this city alone the massessments have decreased more than \$100,000. The new buildings erected here in the past year cost has far million dollars. The tax rate for this city is \$41.40 per thousand dollars, an increase of \$2.50 over that of last year.

Head Downward in a Wel.

MEDINA, July 1.- The dead body of Joseph morning. He had been sick for some time, and trouble in his family evidently drave him to societe. In 1862, whom he wife lett him, on account of his alleged brutal freatment, he attended sucide by cutting his throat lie was 64 years od, and leaves a wife and son, for whom his life was insured.

Troy's Festive Bay.

Tnoy, July 1.-The tradesmen of Troy had a grand procession, picnic, and barbecue to day. About 15,000 free tickets to the picnic were distributed by the merchants, and the city was in holiday attire. The pro-cession, mostly composed of gayly decorated teams and riders, was over three inties long. This gail day signi-fice that the merchants of Troy believe a revival of the business interests of the city has now set in

Acts Approved by the President. WASHINGTON, July 1.-The President has aproved the act to reduce the fee on domestic money or ters for sums not exceeding \$5; the act making allow ances for clerk hire to Postmasters of the first and see and class Post Offices: the Military Appropriation bills the Post Office Appropriation bill, and the Army Appro-priation bill.

Views of Arkansas Bemocrats.

LITTLE ROCK, July 1.-The platform adopted y the Democratic State Convention this mor by the temporarie erials convenient in the respective for matter and the strained relations of continuous and the strained relations of continuous labor directive to the operations of a high protective tariff, and favors uniforted comage of siver

Broke His Past After Twenty-two Days. Pirrsnunou, July 1.-Edward Brandt, alias Kinnane, the Philadelphia swindler, in jail here, who befused to partake of food for twenty two days, asked for seef lea yested by and is now eating as freely as the wild hybride in will be mit. Bendt weight 173 pounds and books just as well as when he began his fast.

Payarable to the Gleamargarine Isili. Washington, July 1.-The Senate Committee Agriculture has agreed, by a strict party vote, to a corable report upon the Olsemargarine; ill, without amendment. The effort is likely to be made in the Senate to lower the fattax to shout three cuts a pound, and the division upon this question is expected to be a close one.

STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRAD

A Large Number of Mon Quit Work in Brooklyn, and Others will Follow.

One of the biggest strikes that have taken place for years in the building trades of Brooklyn was begun yesterday morning in the Eastern District. About four weeks ago the inside workers generally, including carpenters, sask and blind makers, woodworkers, and stairs builders, struck because of the reintroduction of the ten-hour system. Since then but fow have returned to work. Until Wedness

fow have returned to work. Until Wednesday evening there was a split between the inside workers and the framers bricktayers, and holearriars in consequence of the reflection of John Weigl, who is unacceptable to the latter faction, as President of the carpenters, and a general strike of all the men employed in the building trade in Williamsburgh, several thousands in number, was ordered.

The men struck first yesterday in the shors of Joseph Friese, Peter Kunzweiler, Michael Metzer, David Kreuder, John Antonius, Henry Loffler, John Frey, M. Myer, C. Schneider, George Weber, Joseph Wagner, and George Hopter, all of whom were at the bosses' meeting on the previous evening. In the caurse of the day walking delegates of the various unions called on those employers who were not cresent at the meeting. Most of them refused to comply with the demands of the men, and the employees struck.

employees struck.

About half of the bricklayers struck voster-day, and the rest will probably quit work to-lay. The men say they are determined to-keep on strike until their demands are acceded, o. and the bosses say that they cannot com-pete with outside builders if they yield.

-Anderson and Cox were members of a. company of young men of Coquille, Or., who went bear hunting. Anderson thought he saw a bear and fired. He killed Cox.

-A clam opener in a Westchester, Pa., restaurant found a live mouse among his clams the other morning, one clam holding it securely by a foot and another by the tail. -Sebra Crooker, who died in Stockton,

Me., recently, aged 80 years, spent his life building ships; The steet of his seventy four vessels was when he was 21. years old, and the last just fifty years inter. -Just thirty years ago Sarah L. Bickfordi of Porter, Me., loaned her autograph album to her consir, Julia A. Libby, that she might write in it. A few

-The operation of the divorce law in France has forced Alexander Dumas to repudinte his farfamed murderous advice to injured husbands. Tue la l sexpelled by divorce la! and the ladies are happy. -Twenty-one years ago Homogeno Melindez, a laborer in the New Almaden mine, disappeared. Two weeks ago his skeleton was found in an unused

weeks are Julia returned the album to Sarah.

shaft, and there was a bullet hole in the forehead. -Bicycles and tricycles have been introluced in some of the infantry regiments of the German rmy. The officers and soldiers are thoroughly drilled in the use of these machines, from which great results.

-It is rumored in Paris that a suit will soon be brought against the ex-Empress Engenie by a young lady who claims to be her daughter. This young lady is at present in a convent, and is said to be wouder -John Schaadt, an Allentown blacksmith,

has made and given to the President and Mrs. Cleveland a fine steel horseshoe. One heel calk hears the initials "G. C.," the other "F. F. C.," and where the toe calk should be is the German word "Gluck." -J. M. Davies, a Los Angeles newspaper man, attempted to take his family in a wag-in to An-telope Valley and lost his way. They wandered for three

days in the mountains suffering greatly for want of water. Some of the children nearly died. -Mrs. J. M. Hall of Tolono, Ill., had a hem that laid two eggs a day. The hen was killed this week, and out of curiosity an anatomical examination was made, which revealed the fact that the hen had two egg sacks, each containing a fully matured egg which would have been laid that day. -There is a grain bag monopoly in San

Francisco, and the following notice, sent out by an ex-tensive grain dealer there, shows how it works: " Having learned that some farmers intend to put their new wheat into old sacks, I now give you notice that I shall accept new wheat only if in new sacks." -The barrel in which the Philadelphia

cooper proposes to shoot the Niagara rapids is built somewhat in the shape of no see, with a 20 inch top, 17-inch bottom, and 33 inches in the centre. It is made of one-and-a-half-inch stuff, and is seven feet long, and the cooper proposes to be tied in the middle. -Daniel Richtmyer, 81 years old, was takng a load of straw to Utica, and just as he was entering

the city he found himself surrounded by flames. He managed to get off the load, and unlitch his team, and that was all he saved except the iron work of the wagon. Bad Utien boys had set fire to the straw. -A few days ago while a party of Italian railroad laborers were passing through Winchester,

Canada, one of them undertook to robe hen roost. The owner ordered him off the premises, but the Italian drew a dirk and advanced. Whereupon the Canadian. who was carrying a gun, shot the Italian dead. -Cooks in Pittsburgh and the untural gas region have to use coal for brotling. They all tried the atural gas, and for a time it worked well, but now broiled meats have a peculiar odor, something like petroleum. It is thought that either the gas is changing in

its characteristics, or that sediment in the gas pipe causes it to deterionte. -Robert McCulloch of Hamilton, Canada, got drunk and attacked his wife with a razor, slashing at her throat. Thinking he had killed her, he turned to

her brother, crying: "I've killed her, and will be hung any way. I may as well kill you," But Murphy dis-armed him, after having his hand out frighting, and McColloch is in Jail and his wife is getting well. -The "Gospel wagon," which the Central Union Mission of Washington is using, commends itself as being the outcome of practical common sense. It is an ordinary omnibus, and contains a cabinet organ, a good choir, and several speakers. Every Sunday after

oon it is driven to regions where the inhabitants do not

often hear the Gospel preached, and religious services of an interesting character are held. -Farmer Richmond Dixle of Canning, N. d., owned a fine mare that was very badly hart by runer, and loaded his gan for that purpose, and then thought to wait until next morning. After thinking the matter over through the night, he concluded that its without the mare wasn't worth living, so he took the gun and killed himself instead of his per.

-Cavalry regiments in the Prussian army are being carefully drilled in the art of swimming their orses across rivers. At the word "dismount" the sol heir weapons, &c., is placed upon a raft, which is swifts forried across the river, while the men take the horses the head with one hand and swim with the other the Tent is said to be performed with the utmost precise on and rapidity, whole regiments crossing and recross ing in an astonishingly short time.

-The bad little boy of Rome, N. Y., has inrented a machine for scaring timid persons that he says "knocks the window tick tack ailly." When mucht has come and everything is shrouled in gloom, he quietly-inserts the hook of a common shoe buttoner under a ciapboard of a neighbor's house, those atrong cort to the handle of the buttoner, and then, drawing the string. light, rubs it with a piece of rosin. The horrible rum ling and shaking and grosning that follow scare the nmates of the house and delight the bad boy

-Mrs. Achsah Whipple of Dunbarton, N. I., of whom Tun Sca's readers have heard was lod years old on Monday, and the occasion was fittingly celebrated at the home of her 75-year-old son. There was a hanquet at which many of her descendants were present, a reception for her neighbors and the citizens of the town, and literary and musical exercises. Mrs. Whippie was born a few rods from her present residence, and always has lived on the same farm. She has been a member of the Baptist Church for seventy-five years. and is a Democrat. -It has recently been demonstrated that

n a perfectly moist air no formation of fog is possible, however much the temperature is lowered, ac long as the air is absolutely free from dust, and that the air, sufficiently moist, is charged with such foreign particles, the more intense is the formation of fog. If filtered and completely moist air in a glass ball bave its pressure diminished, only a few particles of fog will reveal themselves to the most careful inspection. But if a few cable millimeters of ordi-nary house air be now admitted into this filtered air, a very flux, silvery, transparent for at once for me itself, of such slight demanty that even in the case of a consider-able area of it the transparency of the atmosphere would be but very slightly affected. At the first manner by its formation, if a reflected image of the sun, or the reflect-ed light of an electric lamp, be viewed through it, the mage will be seen surrounded by an in enerly business

blue or greenish light. THE NEWSPAPER PRESS. What sound on the listening are ever rang.
And gave in the heart quarket beat.
Than the nowepaper present it is eletter and clang.
And its numbered of ourse ing feet? The rattle of wheels of the switt-moving car

Tell the car that into manages might, but, with runtile and rear and terrestrial par it vanishes into the might. The organ inspires with its powerful strain, if in that is a memory such; And the respectful model in prove through the grain. But is quiet at night and at moon.

You may search the world over for sounds that invite, But will surely come home to confess There is naught farther teaching more fit to admire
Than the class of the newspaper press.

Columbia Directch.